REMARKS

Claims 1-20, 22-27, and 37-39 are pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 6, and 12 are independent claims. All claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

All claim rejections are based on Wilska et al. (UK 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635). Claims 1-4, and 37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara alone. Claim 5 stands rejected under Section 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara, and further in view of Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204). Claims 6-8, 10-19, 21-24, 38, and 39 stand rejected under Section 103(a) based on Wilska, in view of Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu (US 5,856,814). Claims 9 and 20 stand rejected under Section 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu, and further in view of Kikinis et al. (US 5,634,080). Claim 25 stands rejected under Section 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara, and further in view of Yagyu. Claims 26 and 27 stand rejected under Section 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara and Yagyu, and further in view of Shigeta.

At issue remains the teachings of Takahara. As now claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to lower the power consumption of a display control circuit. As claimed, image data received by a receiver is input to the display control circuit which generates a display signal including a vertical synchronization signal to drive the matrix display to render the image. A light emitting diode source illuminates the display. The power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the display control circuit between vertical synchronization signals.

As further expressly recited, the power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the display control circuit. Base Claims 1, 6 and 12 have been amended to include this limitation as well as to remove the limitation "in a transferred thin film". Support for this amendment is found at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 21, line 4 through page 22, line 14 of the Specification as originally filed. No new matter or new considerations are introduced.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. This is described on column 31, lines 54-58 of Takahara, and schematically shown in FIG. 22 by the node connecting the line from battery 222 with the lines having arrows directed into circuits 223, 224 and 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light

emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

It can be seen that the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 only receives power from battery 222, and that no signals from the CCD sensor 221, circuit 224 or circuit 225 are provided to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 for controlling circuit 223 and light emitting tube 211. This can be seen in the schematics of FIG. 22 by the following: the direction of the arrows of the lines coming from battery 222 which provide power to devices 223, 224, 225, the direction of the arrow from CCD sensor 221 and reproduction circuit 225 into display device drive circuit 224, and the absence of an electrical connection node where the video signal line from the CCD sensor 221 crosses the battery power line between the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 and the reproduction circuit 225. This absence of an electrical connection node means that there is no electrical connection at this location so that video signals are not provided to the light emitting power supply circuit 223.

Instead, Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately. Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slighlly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, l. 62.)

Accordingly, Claims 1-20, 22-27 and 37-39, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, together, or further in view of Shigeta, Yagyu and Kikinis, since none of the references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the display control circuit", as recited in base Claims 1, 6 and 12, as amended. Therefore, Claims 1-20, 22-27 and 37-39, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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